

Fair and Much Colder  
Tonight.

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# The Washington Times

LAST EDITION

## TAFT AND CABINET CONSIDER REMOVAL OF CHIEF FORESTER

President Thoroughly Incensed at Actions of Gifford Pinchot.

LIKELY TO REMAIN  
IN OFFICE AWHILE

Administration Afraid to Lose Advantage by Order of Dismissal At This Time.

Gifford Pinchot, chief forester in the Agricultural Department, will not be discharged immediately from the Government service, although the President and his Cabinet are thoroughly incensed because of Pinchot's action in sending to Senator Dooliver the letter attacking the Administration.

This was the information obtainable at the White House as the President and his Cabinet met for their regular bi-weekly conference.

Late yesterday afternoon, following the reading of the Pinchot letter in the Senate, Mr. Taft was so indignant that he wished to discharge Mr. Pinchot summarily. He had a conference, however, with Attorney General Wickesham, Secretary of the Treasury MacVeagh, Secretary of State Knox and Secretary of Agriculture Wilson, Mr. Pinchot's superior.

Advised Taft to Wait.

These men advised that the President wait until he could discuss the matter in the full Cabinet meeting today before taking such action.

The matter is being considered in every detail and from every angle by the Cabinet, which is still in session. There is little reason to believe the President will dismiss Mr. Pinchot at this time.

Reasons for his delaying such action are given in Administration circles, as follows:

Immediate discharge of Pinchot would take away much of the ammunition which is in store in favor of Secretary Ballinger in the Congressional inquiry into the Ballinger-Pinchot investigation, which is about to begin.

In consideration of the bare possibility of the discovery of any fraud at all among the subordinate officers in the Interior Department, the summary dismissal of Pinchot would be a disadvantage at this time would put the Administration in a bad light before the public.

Finally, the Administration, having gotten behind the Congressional inquiry to show Mr. Ballinger's innocence of all the charges made against him and to compel the dismissal of Pinchot, prefer to have the whole thing carried out according to program.

Likely to Remain For Time.

Unless new facts or considerations are brought out in the Cabinet meeting today, Pinchot will be allowed to remain in the Government service until his dismissal, will follow as a matter of course after the Congressional investigation. The Cabinet is by no means a unit on the subject. Attorney General Wickesham especially is understood to favor the immediate separation of Pinchot from the Government.

But, considering the whole situation, there is no reason now to believe Pinchot will be "dropped" at this time. By the friends of the forester, it is openly boasted that he would welcome dismissal at this time, because he thinks he can make a better fight against the Administration when he is out of the service than when he is in it. By even his friends, it is admitted that he is offended grievously against the proprieties and against an Executive order when he sent to Senator Dooliver his letter which is construed by the Administration as a flagrant attack upon its policy and past acts in regard to the Ballinger-Pinchot controversy.

All officialdom was discussing the episode today, but at the White House all the talk was in a stern tone of voice. There is no question but that the President would discharge Mr. Pinchot this

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## WEATHER REPORT.

The weather during tonight and Saturday generally will be clear with a few light snows in the North and West. The temperature will fall decidedly in the Atlantic States tonight, with a cold wave south of Pennsylvania to and including northern New England.

The temperature will rise in the lower Ohio valley, the middle Mississippi valley, and Indiana tonight, and in the east Gulf States, Tennessee, the Ohio valley, and the upper Lake region Saturday.

Storm warnings are displayed on the Atlantic coast from Hatteras to Eastport and on the Pacific coast from San Francisco northward.

The winds along the New England and middle Atlantic coasts will be high northwesterly tonight, and on the south Atlantic coast brisk northwesterly and west, diminishing tonight; on the east Gulf coast moderate northerly, becoming variable.

FORECAST FOR THE DISTRICT.  
Fair and much colder with a cold wave tonight. Saturday fair, continued cold; minimum temperature tonight about 15 degrees.

TEMPERATURES.  
5 a. m. 23  
8 a. m. 21  
10 a. m. 20  
12 noon 20  
1 p. m. 20  
3 p. m. 20

TIDE TABLE.  
Today—High tide, 4:49 a. m. and 5:02 p. m. Low tide, 11:57 a. m. and 11:56 p. m.  
Tomorrow—High tide, 5:38 a. m. and 5:49 p. m. Low tide, 11:52 a. m. and 11:53 p. m.

SUN TABLE.  
Sun rises 7:19  
Sun sets 4:55

CONDITION OF WATER.  
HARPER FERRY, W. VA., Jan. 7.  
Potomac muddy and Shenandoah clear.

## Must Decide Dispute



WILLIAM PHILLIPS.

## ENGLAND AROUSED BY REID'S LETTER WASHINGTON HOST OF OLD KING COLD

Construe Publication As An Effort to Interfere With Politics.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—William Phillips, first secretary of the American embassy, in addition to the worry incident to the postponement of his marriage to Miss Caroline Astor Drayton, made necessary by the temporary absence of Ambassador Whitelaw Reid, has a new "peck of troubles" on hand today by the discussion of Reid's letter to Donald MacMaster, written December 8, 1909, in which he said that statements concerning unemployment in America were greatly exaggerated.

This letter is now being made use of by the Conservative campaign orators as proof that the American protective policy tends to furnish employment to American workmen.

Every effort is being made today to find out from MacMaster or Sir Charles Walpole, the Unionist candidate for parliament from the Chertsey division of Surrey, in whose behalf the letter was made public yesterday, whether Reid authorized its publication. If he did, the Liberals intend to make it a matter of international investigation, on the theory that a foreign diplomatic representative has been guilty of meddling in purely local political affairs. If the use of the letter was unauthorized Reid will not become involved.

Neither MacMaster nor Sir Charles has been accessible today. They are both on a campaign tour.

Robert Bacon Consulted.

Robert Bacon, the new ambassador to France, is in London today, and has been in conference with Phillips, presumably regarding the attitude that the embassy should take with reference to the letter.

The embassy is trying to make light of the affair, but there is an evident air of uneasiness in all concerned in the matter. This uneasiness was not lessened in the least when Sir Robert Hudson, head of the Central Liberia Association, declared today "that we do not wish to make Reid another Sackville. There is no doubt the letter was written in good faith but we consider it the duty of foreign representatives not to interfere in our politics in the slightest degree. We cannot help regarding the present situation as a grave 'indiscretion.'"

Lord Sackville West was the British ambassador to the United States who was dismissed by President Grover Cleveland for conversations with a reporter and for writing a private reply to a naturalized Englishman in California regarding the Presidential election.

Suffer Least Idleness.

Reid's letter, which was a reply to a correspondent, stated that the charge that there were from 3,000,000 to 4,000,000 men unemployed in America was a gross exaggeration and that Americans suffered less from enforced idleness than the workmen of any other country owing to the high wages paid them during their employment, which enabled them to save up enough to guard against periods of idleness.

The embassy says the letter was a

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Washington today faces another cold wave. It will be of short duration, probably lasting only twenty-four hours, but while it carries the heaviest winter garments will not be uncomfortably warm. The wind will blow as a chilly reminder of King Winter, but withal it will be clear. The indications point to moderating weather after tomorrow.

This is the promise of Prof. E. B. Garriott, official forecaster of the United States Weather Bureau, who predicts a drop of twenty degrees in temperature between this afternoon and tomorrow. Inasmuch as the thermometer at 8 o'clock this morning registered thirty-two degrees, a fall of twenty would bring it down to twelve, with some likelihood that ice will again coat the river and nearby ponds and lakes.

In New England.

This storm that yesterday and last night gave Washington such a disagreeable reminder of winter, is today spending its forces over New England, with the accompaniment of stiff winds. Boston and other coast cities are fast in the grip of ice and sleet, and reports from those centers say walking is as perilous to man and beast as it was here yesterday. With a high wind in that vicinity, there is also every probability that the rock-bound New England will be the graveyard of considerable shipping before today's storm moves in another direction.

Today's cold wave in Washington followed one of the heaviest rains of the winter, and to a great majority of the Capital's residents it was probably welcome because it obliterated the last of yesterday's coating of ice from the streets. The center of the storm, moving in a northeasterly direction, passed over this city about 4 o'clock this morning. Between midnight and 4 o'clock nearly an inch of rain fell, and when the city awoke this morning it found the sun struggling through heavy clouds and a cold wave in sight.

Wires Improved.

With the passing of the storm of sleet and rain also passed away, for the time being at least, the wire troubles suffered yesterday by the telegraph and telephone companies. According to wire chiefs of both the Western Union and the Postal companies this morning the wires in all directions are working in good shape and the prospect for conducting business without interruption is excellent. In taking stock today, the telegraph and telephone companies found themselves better off, as regards damage done by the storm, than was at first supposed.

The damage nearby Washington was insignificant, while considerable repair will be needed in the vicinity of the Great Lakes cities, particularly near Cleveland, Ohio, where it is reported about 150 poles went down under the weight of ice and sleet on the wires.

## TWO TRAINS LOST IN MONTANA SNOW

HELENA, Mont., Jan. 7.—Two passenger trains, a snowplow and a locomotive, are lost on the Northern Pacific tracks, according to railroad men. It is believed they are in the vicinity of the Grey cliff, a station between Big Timber and Columbus, but this is more surmise.

The blockade is effectual. Cuts are made with fine snow, packed as hard and solid as ice. Many victims of freezing in the Northwest are reported. The coal famine in the Northwest seemed to be most acute west of the Missouri river along the St. Paul road, and when the executive offices at Pierre,

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## SENATE APPROVAL OF COMMISSIONERS IS EXPECTED EARLY

Special Meeting of District Committee May Be Held.

RUDOLPH PROBABLY  
WILL BE CHAIRMAN

General Johnston Will Assume Duties Which Have Been Performed by H. L. West.

Early confirmation of Cuno H. Rudolph and Gen. John A. Johnston as Commissioners of the District is expected. In the Senate, there are thus far no outward signs of opposition and the belief was expressed by Senators today that the two men would be confirmed without difficulty.

Today was the regular meeting day of the Senate District Committee, to which the nominations are referred. It was not held and there will be no regular meeting now until next Friday.

But it is expected either that a special meeting will be called Monday or that the committee will be polled. The probabilities are that Chairman Gallinger will poll the committee and that a favorable report on the names will be made to the Senate Monday and confirmation take place then. In any event, it will not be later than Tuesday.

As soon as confirmed, the new Commissioners are expected to qualify. It looks now as if they would be able to do so by the middle of the week.

Favored By Gallinger.

Senator Gallinger, chairman of the Senate District Committee, is favorable to the Commissioners, and will not oppose their confirmation. He said today he knew of no opposition. The fact that both are Republicans is not expected to stir up any Senate trouble.

The first official act of the new Commissioners after the administration of the oath by Dr. William Tindall, secretary to the board, will be to elect a president. This honor, it is understood, will be bestowed upon Mr. Rudolph, who is appointed as the successor of Commissioner Macfarland. The division of duties depends entirely upon the Commissioners.

According to present arrangements, Mr. Rudolph will assume control of the departments now under the supervision of Commissioner Macfarland, including the Fire and Health Departments, office of the Sealer of Weights and Measures, Electrical Department, office of the Superintendent of Insurance, Board of Artillery, office of the Inspector of Gas and Meters, and all unassigned matters.

Johnston's Duties.

The auditing and accounting system of the District government, now under the supervision of Commissioner West, will probably be assigned to Commissioner Johnston. This includes the office of the collector of taxes, the office of the auditor, and the disbursing officer. Commissioner Johnston will also probably have charge of the street cleaning department, the police department, office of the property clerk, the assessor's office, and the board of assistant assessors. The office of the automobile board, the bathing beach, office of the corporation counsel, and the harbor-master's office.

As an evidence of their esteem, the employees of the District government are preparing to present to the retiring Commissioner a testimonial, the nature of which is shrouded in mystery. It was the intention to surprise Commissioner Macfarland and West by presenting to them a substantial token of their regard, but it is believed the Commissioners already have an inkling of what is in store for them and will not be taken entirely by surprise. That the arrangements are fully completed, however, the committee in charge declines to make public the details.

Precedent Fourth.

With respect to the availability of General Johnston as a Commissioner of the District of Columbia in view of the fact that he is a resigned officer of the United States army, there is a precedent for such action in the appointment of Capt. Seth L. Phelps, who was a graduate of the Naval Academy and served in the navy until after the close of the civil war when he resigned to enter the service of the Pacific Mail Company.

Phelps was non-partisan in politics and held the office of Commissioner with Commissioner Josiah Dent, a Democrat, from July 1, 1878, to November 29, 1879, on the permanent Board of Commissioners. Previously he had served from January 18, 1875, to June 30, 1878, on the temporary Board of Commissioners. Like General Johnston, he was a man of marked mental culture and of extended business experience, both in the public and private life. Commissioner Thomas P. Morgan, who served on the board with Captain Phelps and Commissioner Dent, although classified as a Republican in the municipal campaigns in the District, was an active Democrat, so that party distinction between the Commissioners has not always been closely drawn.

## MORE PUBLIC LAND TAKEN OFF LISTS

Awaiting proposed legislation, Secretary Ballinger today made a temporary withdrawal of 1,500 acres in Arizona and 2,400 acres in Colorado as containing water power possibilities.

## FURTHER RAILROAD CONTROL RECOMMENDED BY PRESIDENT

### Points in New Message

Message is considered in many respects most important President Taft has sent to Congress.

Embodies ideas of Administration on further control of common carriers and control of interstate corporations.

Recommends greatly enlarged powers of Interstate Commerce Commission of railroads and other common carriers.

Counsels creation of United States Court of Commerce to have exclusive original jurisdiction over interstate commerce litigation.

Recommends that power be given Interstate Commerce Commission to control capitalization of railroads.

Carries recommendation that carriers be permitted to make traffic agreements, subject to approval by the commission.

Strengthening of safety appliance law and employers' liability act is recommended.

Enactment of law for voluntary national incorporation of concerns engaged in interstate business is recommended. Federal control and practical immunity from prosecution expected to accompany such a law.

## MAXIMUM PENALTY IS GIVEN COLLIER TOWNSEND GIVEN TAFT'S RATE BILL

Justice Gould Justifies Jury's Verdict in Murder Case.

John W. Collier, ex-policeman, was today sentenced to fifteen years' imprisonment, the maximum sentence, for the killing on March 5 last of Capt. William H. Matthews in the fifth precinct police station.

In overruling the motion for a new trial, Justice Gould declared that the case was the most remarkable in many respects that had ever come before him. "Collier stands before me," he said, "in relation to his conscience, as a mystery. In none of the evidence have I been able to gain the slightest hint as to his motive. Yet I feel that the verdict was a fair one."

District Attorney Baker then moved for sentence. Collier, calm and unmoved, stood up.

Has Nothing to Say.

"Have you anything to say, Mr. Collier?" asked the judge.

"No, sir," was the reply.

"In my view of the case," continued the court, "the jury was justified on the single theory that you used excessive force against Captain Matthews. My impression is that a severe sentence under the law is necessary for the vindication of the law in this case. The life of a valuable citizen was taken under circumstances which the jury say were not sufficient to merit the length to which you went. The sentence of the court is that you serve a term of fifteen years in the penitentiary."

Attorney Lipscomb then declared his intention of filing a bill of exceptions, and asked that Collier's bail of \$10,000 be continued in the same amount, which was granted.

Justice Gould commented very fully on every phase of the case after listening to the exhaustive argument made by Mr. Lipscomb in his motion for a new trial.

Arguments For New Trial.

In his arguments, counsel for Collier advanced the claim that his client's case had been prejudiced by the action of the District Attorney's office in communicating with the Bishop of Washington concerning the presence of the Rev. E. L. Mott in the court room, and with the chief of police concerning the attitude of several members of the force, friends of Collier, who approached him and shook his hand during the trial.

He also argued that the imposition of a fine upon him, incident to the testimony which he and District Attorney Baker indulged in, had a prejudicial effect upon the case.

In substance of the interchange of blows, Justice Gould said: "Nothing in my experience has pained me more. I have the highest regard for the counsel for the defense. But while the District Attorney suggested that Mr. Lipscomb's statement was untrue, Mr. Lipscomb used the Anglo-Saxon word, which is fighting talk the world over among gentlemen of red blood."

## CHANGES ARE MADE IN ENGINEER CORPS

Officers Engaged in River and Harbor Work Given New Assignments.

The following changes in the personnel of the Engineer Corps of the army have been announced, to become effective February 10:

Major George P. Howell, on duty under the chief of engineers in this city to be put in charge of river and harbor fortification works in the Galveston, Tex., engineer district, relieving Lieut. Col. James G. Warren.

Major Robert R. Raymond, on duty in the engineer school in Washington, to assume charge of the river and harbor work in the Wilmington, Del., engineer district, relieving Capt. Lewis H. Rand, who will be sent to the barracks in Washington for duty.

## WOULD REGULATE BIG CORPORATIONS BY FEDERAL LAW

Enlarged Powers of Government Over Common Carriers Is Urged.

### SPECIAL MESSAGE SENT TO CONGRESS

Administration Moves Toward Carrying Out of the "Roosevelt Policies."

By JOHN SNURE.

President Taft sent to Congress today his long-expected special message dealing with additional legislation for the control of railroads and other common carriers, with the operations of the Sherman anti-trust law, and with the Federal incorporation of industrial companies.

The message was read in the House this afternoon. Owing to the fact the Senate has adjourned until Monday, it will not be set before that body until the first of the coming week.

MOST IMPORTANT YET.

In many respects the message which went to Congress today is the most important which the President has yet sent to Congress. It embodies the ideas of the Administration on the further control of railroads and common carriers, and on the control of corporations, ideas which have been evolved after many conferences and consultations with Attorney General Wickesham and other Cabinet members, with members of the Interstate Commerce Commission, with members of the Senate and House, with representatives of the shippers and of the railroads, and with various public men.

Expects Approval.

The President believes that his recommendations will meet the approval of the country, and will show that he is living up to his promises to carry forward the Roosevelt policies. He has been promised the support of the Senate and House leaders in getting his recommendations enacted into law.

Several days ago, the President had a conference with six of the leading railroad presidents of the country, in which he was urged to modify his railroad recommendations. The President was not moved by that conference to make material changes in his program, as the message of today indicates. He consented to make certain modifications of the proposed bill for the further regulation of the railroads, but these do not appear to have been such as to prevent the legislation he is asking for from being drastic and far-reaching.

If the President's recommendations for additional railroad legislation are enacted, the powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission over the carriers will be enormously increased. The President's friends point out, and in this they are correct, that the railroad legislation the President asks for goes much farther than that President Roosevelt obtained. The President in his message states the ground that if the Interstate Commerce laws are amended as he advises, the Interstate Commerce Commission will have a satisfactory measure of control over the carriers.

Des Moines Speech.

In a general way, the President's interstate commerce recommendations are along the lines of the speech he made in Des Moines. He advises Congress that Attorney General Wickesham has prepared a bill embodying his recommendations for this legislation, and that a bill has also been prepared providing for the Federal incorporation of industrial corporations. These bills are placed at the disposal of the proper committees of Congress.

Most important of the recommendations of the President for additional interstate commerce legislation are these: That the "United States Court of Commerce," composed of five judges, be established, to have exclusive original jurisdiction over interstate commerce litigation.

That the Interstate Commerce Commission be given power to control the freight classification.

That shippers shall have the right to choose between two or more established rates, to less than 15 per cent.

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